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Ammanments. NATIONAL .- Mr. John McCullough. one's.-The Hanlons. Consque.—Harry Montague.

Diss Mussus.—Matines and evening performance

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

THE "arrogant minority" ought to be ashamed of their conduct in disturbing the peace and comfort of the subdued majority.

THE telegraph informs us that Prof. Sullivan was unable to spar at Pueblo, Col., "having been incapacitated by a sprain from jumping." What did he want to jump for?

Norming sits as badly on the average

democratic stemsch as a good education. If

you want to make a southern democrat mad

offer his section good free schools, run with government aid. MEN like John Brown and Wendell Phillips made the republican party a possibility. Such men touched elbows on the heroic

heights of freedom. Nowadays a man who loves liberty is a crank. USUALLY Mr. Lamb's temper is of a mild and sweet cast befitting one of his name. In explanation of his vicious attack upon the greenbacks of Mr. Brumm, it is said he had

been partaking of deviled crabs and milk, and felt a wild desire to get even with somebody. York friends. Upon what presidential aspirant will the baleful rays of the basilisk

for second place on the ticket, EVERY proposition looking to the greatness, the glory, the strength, or the prosperity of could be discovered and populated, who would which it would be divided into petty states or an evil which came to us of necessity. The penetrable sides.

sooner it goes the better.

MR. CHARLES A. DANA arrived in Washington yesterday morning. He also left Washington last evening. He remained long enough to get himself fed, but not long enough to attract the attention of the United States marshal. A gilded opportunity was thereby lost to secure Mr. Dana's answer to an indictment for criminal libel found against him by the grand jury of this district several years

THE financial discussion now going on in the senate shows very thoroughly that no division is likely to take place on party lines. It is not many years since such a discussion would have attracted the deepest attention of the country. Cross-roads politicians everywhere would have been ready to repeat the senatorial arguments at second hand to eager auditors all over the land. The piping times of "greenbackism," "fiat money," and the other financial isms which at one time threatened to disrupt parties have cope, however, and, important as the question before the senate may be, it excites no more than a passing interest.

THE enthusiastic reception of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum is a striking evidence of his great influence in the Soudan. It is a tribute of which he may well be proud, for it shows how well his just and humane government of that region is remembered and cherished by its inhabitants. It will produce a feeling of relief in England, for it is a valuable indication of good results likely to be effected by Gordon in bringing about peace in the disturbed regions. If El Mahdi is prepared to be satisfied with a peaceful recognition of his sovereignty over Kordofan, and possibly Darfour, Gen. Gordon may soon be in a position to return down the Nile with his already great reputation vastly enhanced.

MR. GLADSTONE has again triumphed over the conservatives, but by a majority narrow enough to leave the ministry no very pronounced ground for rejoicing. John Bull worships success, and the reverses sustained in Egypt caused Mr. Gladstone the loss of considerable liberal support. Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution of censure defeated on the division last night by a vote of 311 to 262. On account of the accession of the Irish members the conservatives had some hopes of carrying the motion, but the being taken for the relief of Suakin and liberal whips were able to muster a respectable majority. It looks like a case in which the Irish members would have best served their ends by supporting the government instead of voting against it.

to exercise due care and caution. They have no right, for instance, to stand in the middle of a street and expect all drivers of vehicles to respect their position. But when exercising all proper and reasonable care in crossing streets or alleys, they have in all cases a superior temporary right of way to that possessed by the driver of a vehicle. This has been settled in numerous decisions of the courts everywhere. If the evidence in the case of George Botts showed the driver was not to blame he was justly acquitted, but it is an unquestionable lawful driving permitted on the streets of but would rally with one common impulse in lish.

Washington, and that no arrests are made for it. The lawful rights of the foot passenger receive no protection, and life in recklessly endangered every day by brutal drivers who sadly need a lesson from the courts. If our vigilant police felt any interest in the matter it would not be many hours before Judge Snell would be afforded an opportunity of administering such a lesson.

Our Undefended Coast.

In the way of raw fighting material we are to-day the strongest nation on earth. If there were any need of utilizing our powers for military purposes, we could undoubtedly put three or four million men into the field

within a few months. And these men would be of the most warlike conquering races of the earth. No foreign power would for a moment entertain the idea that we could be successfully encountered on our own soil by any invading force they could dispatch to our shores. So manifest is this that it is perfeetly within the bounds of reason to say that our country away from the seacoast is absolutely safe from the ravages of war for all time to come, unless indeed the awful drama of civil war should again be enacted in our

And yet it is questionable if there is in existence to-day a civilized power of any pretensions so vulnerable to attack by a foreign power as the United States. While our interior possesses impregnable means of defense, by reason of the number and valor of our citizens capable of bearing arms, our rich seaboard cities are absolutely defenseless against not only the great powers of the world, but the minor nations also. Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Turkey, China, or Japan to-day possess vessels of war that could steam unharmed up the harbor of New York and levy a tribute exceeding in richness any recorded in history. And what is true of New York is equally true of Washington, or any of our other cities capable of being reached by water. There are scores of ironclads afleat that could lay in front of Alexandria and shell this city until its grand buildings were re-Mr. Dana has been in Washington for duced to a mass of shapeless ruins, of which three days in consultation with his New one stone could not be distinguished from

From the earliest period of our existence as Sun be fixed next? Rumor says it will be a nation until the close of our civil war it another western man, with Mr. Dorsheimer was our policy to keep abreast of all the nations of the world in the formidable character of our ships of war and cannon, but to-day we have not a single vessel affoat that could contend with any hope of success with the ironthe American union has been met with the clads possessed by all foreign nations. Engdogma of state rights. If a new country land, France, Germany, Eussia, and Italy have vessels that could calmly anchor in think of giving it a form of government by front of any fort on our coast without the slightest fear that any cannon in our possesimpediments to its greatness? State rights is sion could inflict any damage to their im-

> The ready genius of Americans conceived and gave to the world the practicable ironclad war ship. Europe quickly saw the day of the wooden ship was over, ruthlessly laid aside her wooden navies, and has gone on ex- rat. perimenting until her monster iron and steelclad vessels are such examples of speed, invulnerability, and fighting power as the world did not even dream of twenty-five years ago.

The destruction of the Alabama by the Kearsarge off Cherbourg harbor gave Europe another striking lesson, in demonstrating the great superiority a vessel armed with heavy guns possesses over one armed with those of lighter caliber. From that day to this the work of producing the most perfect types of heavy breech-leading cannon has gone on through successive steps of improvement until the leading armored ships abroad carry guns weighing from 50 to 100 tons. The Armstrong breachloading 100-ton gun is of 177 inches caliber and 33 feet length of bore. It has been fired with a charge of 776 pounds of powder, giving its enormous 2,000 pound projectile an initial velocity of 1,832 feet per second. A quarter of a ton of powder is a common charge for this gun, under the power of which its projectile travels over a thousand feet per second when more than five miles have been covered in its destructive flight. A vessel armed with this gun could lie out of range of our cannon and batter to pieces the strongest forts on our coast. Great Britain has expended \$150,000,-000 for armored ships and rifled cannon, in testing the crushing and penetrating energy of cannon and projectiles, and the resisting power of armor plates of iron and steel when forced to sustain the impact of the tremendous force exerted by modern artillery.

Having been the schoolmaster of the world in revolutionizing naval warfare and gunnery, this country has been content to keep to its wooden ships, obsolete cannon, and antiquated forts, without endeavoring, except in the most feeble way, to make provisions for meeting the changed conditions of modern warfare.

It is assumed by our statesmen in congress, who are responsible for the fact that we have not an available modern ironclad or cannon of high power, that our isolated condition and freedom from entanglement with the affairs of foreign powers render the chance of our being called upon to engage in warfare remote and improbable. But, in point of fact, we have been on the verge of war several times since the rebellion. Our relations with news from Khartoum and the active steps Spain were strained to a very delicate tension at the time of the Virginius affair, and Tokar no doubt had their effect, so that the not long since we were compelled to pender over the possibility of having our Pacific coast cities laid waste by a Chilian ironclad. No matter how little we look for it, we may be forced into war at any time.

In these days of rapid intercommunication by steam power such an ironclad as the In-PEDESTRIANS upon the streets are bound flexible could have New York under the muzzles of her 81-ton gans within ten days after a declaration of war, and we could not help ourselves. Even if we were prepared with all the appliances for their productions, it would take us months to cast a cannon, while the construction of an ironclad requires several years. Before we could be prepared to defend our coasts our enemy could destroy or levy tribute on cities containing over 4,000,000 of our people and wealth only to be counted in thousands of millions.

We believe that the American people are proud and patriotic, and in the event of war fact that there is an immense amount of un- would know no north, south, east, or west,

defense of their beloved country. But of what avail would their helpless valor be against the monstrous engines of war that would steam up and down our coast seathless of harm by any appliances now in our

And in such a case where could a refuge be found from their burning wrath and manly chame, by the politicians who go on spending millions, year by year, for the erection of public buildings and the improvement of petty rivers and harbors without providing means of defense that the puniest of modern powers find it folly to be without? If ever war does come to our shores and finds us in our present defenseless condition, there will be an awful day of reckoning for our statesmen who hold their partisanship superior to their patriotism.

UNTIL vesterday the chivalrous Danvillians who shot down defenseless black men, and by that means decreased the opposition vote, have declined to answer the questions of the investigating committee as to their individual use of pistols. They have shielded themselves under the plea that to answer would be to criminate themselves. Not much was gained by this course, for to claim the privilege was to admit their guilt. Nevertheless, they claimed it. Yesterday, however, an ex-confederate captain took the stand and answered with pride rather than shame that he fired four shots into a crowd of negroes. Although he is the first to boldly avow his individual assault with intent to kill, yet all the other witnesses who aided in the massacre, while quibbling about unimportant details, have as to the principal facts confirmed the statements made by the colored men. If none but democratic white men had given testimony, the proof would have been ample that a republican form of government did not exist in Virginia last November. A large number of citizens were as effectually prevented from enjoying the elective franchise as if an armed force had guarded the polls against

Dogs Unser Fritz really want a fight with Uncle Sam? In addition to the slap in the face administered through the return of the Lasker resolution comes intelligence of outrages on German-American citizens in the German states. These citizens, returning on visits there, are seized and subjected to military duty. This latter is an old grievance, which has heretofore threatened to become a cause for real trouble. If Germany must have a row, we suppose she can be accommodated.

WASHINGTON is full of Chicago and St Louis men, and yet the situation is as peaceful as it was before the rivalous citizens of the two great western towns arrived. Though each delegation is after the democratic convention, the interchange of good feeling between them is quite noticeable, the exhibition in that respect being much the same as would be afforded by two cats in pursuit of the same

THE irrepressible Bradlaugh has again been returned to parliament by his faithful Northampton constituency. It is the fourth time he has been elected, and it really seems that the constancy of his supporters ought to be rewarded by his being permitted to take his seat. Perhaps parliament may at length conclude that this is the easiest way to get rid of a nuisance.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL-"OTHELLO." The grand tragedy of "Othello" was preented at the National to a full and critical audience. Mr. McCullough took the part of Othello, and was generally well supported by the company. Noticeable in this support was Mr. Joseph Haworth as Iago. Without at all rising to the heights of the ideal Ingo, Mr. Haworth's presentation was intense, forceful, and strictly within the limits required for the character, and was honored with a call before the curtain. The Cassio of Mr. Mark Price was a portraiture of more than ordinary merit. Mr. Langdon's Brabantio was commendable, though perhaps a little deficient in the traditional polish of the Venetian nobleman. The Desdemona of Miss Viola Allen was the feature of the play. Miss Allen's portraiture of the gentle, modest, retiring Desdemona, was graceful, true, and pleasing. The childlike qualities of the Moor's wife were presented with such artless fidelity to nature that the audience were at once thrilled and satisfied. Mrs. Foster's Emilio was also a pleasing presentation.

To-night "Virginius."

FORD'S-THE HANLONS. The Hanlons presented their side-splitting adventures last night at Ford's to an immense audience, who testified by continued roars of laughter and hearty applause their appreciation of these remarkable performers. This afternoon a matinee at 2 o'clock is announced. "The trip to Switzerland" will be repeated every night this week and Friday and Saturday matince.

It Was Time to Quit.

Chicago Herald, Prof. Warren, of Dover, N. J., lectured in the high school hall at New Haven recently and told a remarkable story concerning John Hancock one of the signers of the declaration of independence, who, he stated, was once under indictment for smuggling \$400,000 worth of liquor into the colonies. A friend of the lecturer was engaged not long since by descendants of Hancock to gather material from which to write the bistory of Haucock's life. The material was collected and read, when members of the family immediately offered the writer \$1,000 to hand over the work and not make any further investigation. writer took the money and the book was never

Democratic Subscrylency.

Sun Francisco Chronicle Cannon, who is the real Mormon leader, threat ens to have Gov. Murray's scalp, and if he finds the democrats in congress as subservient as he has found them in previous years, he will have no difficulty in carrying out his threat. If the great party of reform and progress did not take so tender an interest in polygamy there would be less trouble in suppressing this national evil. Strange, but true, that the democracy champloned slavery in the old days and is now found ranged on the side of the "twin evil."

Keep the Air Pure.

Floladelphia Call.
Chicago proposes to have her telegraph wired put under ground. The kind of news which the Chicago morning papers insist on having sent over the wires may account for the movement to have them placed under ground. Chicago people want the air kept pure anyhow.

Catch as Catch Can.

San Francisco Post. The journalistic profession adds another laure to its alleged brow. An Arizona editor was the victor in a wrestling match. As a rule, frontier editors get thrown down in their wreatling natches, which are usually with the King's EugTILDEN'S LATEST MOVE.

Dana, of the "Sun," in Washington Organizing War Against Ex-Senator McDonald.

The visits of Hon. Charles A. Dans to the capital city of the nation have been very infrequent of late years, owing perhaps to the fact of an indisposition on his part to meet ex-Gov. A. R. Shepherd, with whom it was rumored at one time he was not on speaking The steady favor, however, with which the name of ex-Senator McDenald, of Indians, has been mentioned in connection with the

presidential nomination of the democratic party, and the fact that Gov. Shepherd was

in person superintending extensive mining operations at Batopilas, Mexico, have at last induced the mighty editor of the Ses to come over and personally overhaul the democratic slate. He arrived in the city on Monday last, and for the past two days has been the guest of Representative Dorsheimer. He has kept himself somewhat close, and it He has kept himself somewhat close, and it was not until he was discovered piling upruns of sixty points on a New Yorker in the Arlington billiard room yesterday that it was definitely known that he was here. Last night Mr. Dorsheimer gave a dinner party in honor of his guest, to which were invited a number of the more exalted of a number of the more exalted of the democratic leaders, and between sherry and champagne it is understood that a plan was matured which they fondly im-agine will enable the New York wing of the democracy to produce a western man who will be able to take the wind out of the sails of the ex-senator from Indiana, and render it possible for them to claim the second place on the ticket, in which event it is proposed that the Sun shall vigorously boom Mr. Dorsholmer for the vice-presidential nomination. Mr. Holman is expected to materially aid this project, and steps have been taken to soothe his lacerated feelings, which it is hoped will be successful. The distinguished company lingured late over their wine, and company lingered late over their wine, and arrangements were perfected to impart the plan of action agreed upon to such members of the democratic national committee as it was thought likely would lend aid and comfort to the anti-McDonald programme. The general opinion of this sanhedrim of the democratic party is that their scheme will be best proposed by locating the convention at st promoted by locating the convention at Chicago, as it was conceded that the influ-ence of the local democratic politicians there could be relied upon to work earnestly against any man who did not have the approval of the New York bossess.

A significant feature, however, and one that

caused some apxiety to Mr. Dana and his friends, was that, although Mr. Holman was one of the invited guests last evening, up to a late hour he had not put in an appearance. It was expected that Mr. Dana would return to New York last night by a late train.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

A Rather Stormy Meeting of the Execu tive Committee Last Night.

The Southern Railway and Steamboat ssociation met yesterday at the Metropolitan hotel. The purport of the meeting is to adjust the differences in freight and transportation fares existing between the Georgia Central and the East Tennessee roads. There was present a large representation of railroad and steamboat companies in the south and southwest. The question of keeping the association in existence will likely be brought before the body. Senator likely be brought before the body. Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, called the meeting to order, and explained its object. Mr. C. A. Lindail acted as secretary. The only business transacted was the reference to the executive committee of the agreement under which the association is working, with instructions that the committee make such recommendations as to changes as they deem best. The officers of the association are as follows: Hon. Joseph E. Brown, president; Virgil Powers, general commissioner; Charles A. Lindail, secretary; Thomas E. Walker, auditor; Milo S. Freeman. called the Thomas E. Walker, auditor; Milo S. Freeman examiner of records: E. T. Hughes, genera agent; John Screven and T. H. Carter, arbi

trators.

At 5 p. m. the association took a recess until 7 p. m.

The association assembled at 8:30 o'clock in secret session. The committee to which was referred the points of difference between the Central Railroad company of Georgia and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad company made its report in the shape of a set of resolutions, the purport of which was that a company belonging to the association was entitled to the exclusive control of its local traffic brought to a competitive trol of its local traffic brought to a competitive point. The resolutions were adopted, where-upon Mr. Fink, representing the East Ten-nessee, Virginia and Georgia company, recarding the action of the meeting as a decision against his company, gave notice that it would retire from the association. Mr. Haskell, president of the Charlotte, Co-lumbia and Augusta Railroad company, inquired what the effect of the resolutions would be. He regarded them as equivalent to a dissolution of the association. Senator Brown replied that the withdrawal of one member would not necessarily break up the association. After a pause a member moved that the existing arrangement be continued until July 1, the executive committee to meet on June 1, and endeavor to arrange the difficulties, and, in the event of their failure to agree, the full association to meet, and, if possible, provide for a further continuance until Jan. 1, 1885. Mr. Fink said that he would reconsider his action if the association favorably regarded this motion. The motion member would not necessarily break up the favorably regarded this motion. The motion was adopted, with the effect of causing Mr. was adopted, with the effect of causing Mr. Raoul, of the Central Georgia company, to give notice that his system would refuse to be bound by the agreement after the first of March next. A disruption of the association seemed imminent. Mr. Raoul reproached the association for its vacillating course, as shown, by the manipuous adoption of the shown by the unanimous adoption of the committee's report in favor of his system and its subsequent action in adopting a motion o an opposite character. Mr. Rives, Mr. Has kell, and other members endeavored to reconcile the antagonistic interests without suc-cess, and the meeting adjourned until to-day in order to give time for consideration of the

Coin Circulation of the United States. The director of the mint has prepared the following statement in regard to the coin cir-Circulation July 1, 1883 ... \$587,264,794 \$228,216,192 Coinage (six months) less deposits for coinage ... 16,413,591 14,564,520 coin over convergence. culation of the United States Jan. 1, 1884:

coin over exports..... Circulation Jan. 1, 1884....\$552,797,614 \$242,400,164

Gain since July 1, 1853.... \$15,542,839 Gold bullion Dec. 31, 1883. 66,792,921 The Remains of Gep. Ord.

The remains of Gon. E. O. C. Ord are exected to reach New York on the twenty fifth instant. May. Gen. Hancock has been charged with their reception in that city, and will superintend their removal to Washington. They are expected to reach this city on the twenty-seventh instant, in which event the funeral will take place on that day. The United States troops at the Washington bar-racks, under command of Col. Ayers, will escort the remains to the place of interment in Oak Hill cemetary. The following general officers of the army have been detailed to act as pall-bearers: Gens. Benet, MacFeely, Wright, Hazen, Sackett, Bochester, Helabird, and

Army Affairs. The bill which was reported favorably by Senator Logan from the committee on military affairs yesterday, to define the title and duties of certain officers of the medical department of the army, provides that that department shall have two grades of officers one grade to be known as assistant surgeons general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel, and another to be known as deputy surgeons general, with the rank, pay,

Finance Committee.

and emoluments of lieutenant colonal.

after legal tender notes of the United States shall be received at par for all customs duties for all sums required to be paid therefor by any person, firm, or corporation."

GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Lieut, J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., has been or-

Details of the Plan and the Description of the Alert.

dered to duty on the Greely relier expedition, and will probably be assigned to the Bear Lieut, Colwell accompanied the expedition of last year under Lieut, Garlington, Commander Schley, the commander of the expedition, is arranging the details of the proposed expedition as rapidly as possible, and the list of naval officers selected to accompany him will be announced in a few days. Some changes have recently been made in the char-acter of the expedition from the fact that the British government has tendered to the United States the use of the Alert, and the offer has been accepted. The Alert will probably be brought to this coun-try by Lieutenant Commander C. F. offer has probably be brought to this country by Lieutenant Commander C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., who was recently detached from the Lancaster. The Alert is a steam vessel which was specially fitted out for Arctic explorations by the British government. She was the advance ship of the Norse expedition of 1875. She is much larger than either the Thetis or the Bear, the vessels turning of the Grouple expedition and sels purchased for the Greely expedition, and seis purenased for the Greely expedition, and will carry about as much as the two com-bined. On account of her size she will be used as a supply ship and will follow in the wake of the other vessels, so as to be of ser-vice in case of need. The three vessels will require the service of about 120 persons, in-cluding officers and crow, about half of which number will be assigned to the Alert. The number will be assigned to the Alert. calistment of men for the expedition will commence in a short time at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk. All volunteers will be and Norfolk. All volunteers will be subject to a rigid physical examination, and only the best men will be accepted. It has been decided to adopt the same general plan of provisioning the expedition for two years as that which proved so satisfactory in the Rodgers expeditions with such additional sup-plies as will tend to prevent scurvy. Ar-rangements have already been made to secure a supply of reindeer skins or seal skins for clothing. The secretary of the navy has been furnished with a copy of the report made by British officers connected with the Norse ex-pedition on the subject of Arctic expeditions, pedition on the subject of Arctic expeditions, which contains suggestions as to the best manner of fitting them out, the general plain of which is almost identical with the plan recommended by the Greely relief board and adopted by the navy department. To Increase Pensions.

The bill introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Blair to amend the pension laws provides for an increase to \$40 per month of the pensions of soldiers and sallors who suffered an amputation at the hip joint, or of a foot or leg, so as to prevent wearing an artificial limb, or who suffered an amputation through the shoulder joint, or a wound or injury thereto which renders the entire arm useless, or who had one hand and one foot amputated, or are totally disabled in one hand and one foot, or those who are other wise so disabled as to be incapacitated for the performance of any manual labor, but not so disabled as to require the regular personal aid or attendance of any person. Those who have lost the sight of one eye shall receive a pension of \$12 per month. Where the other eye has been injured he shall be entitled to an increase not to exceed, when the loss of sight is less than total, \$40 per month; also, that those who have totally lost the hearing of both ears shall be entitled to receive a pension of \$30 per month, and for any loss of hearing, less than total deafness, a pension at

An Enormous Corruption Fund. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19 .- The Chronicle oublishes to-day the contents of a confidential circular issued by the Railroad Shareholders' association and signed by John Livingston, president, New York. The circular states that the object is to raise an immense fund to defeat legislation on all railroad matters, to secure the repeal of existing laws and the abolition of railroad commissions in the states where they exist. All railroad shareholders are expected to subscribe the amount exare expected to subscribe, the amount exare expected to subscribe, the amount expected from them being named in a presidential letter accompanying the circular. Two comparatively small stockholders of this city were called upon for \$100 each, and it is understood that the demand from wealthier ones will be in proportion. It is known that prominent eastern roads are allied with the Central Pacific road to raise this fund. The circular predicts that enough money is to be circular predicts that enough money is to be land grant bills

Protecting the Nation's Wards. Senator Dawes has been directed by the enate committee on Indian affairs to favorably report a bill providing for the punishment of trespassers on Indian lands by imprisonment for one year, or fine of \$500, or both. The action of the committee was upon the recommendation of the secretary of the interior, and is specially intended to keep Payne and his followers out of the Oklahoms Payne and his followers out of the Oklahoma lands. Numerous petitions from citizens to open up these lands have been acted on adversely by the committee on the ground that by the stipulations of the treaty between the Creeks and Seminoles and the United States the lands were purchased the by government for occupancy by the freedmen of those tribes and other friendly Indians.

A bill to prevent timber depredations on Indian lands under penalty of imprisonment for one year, or fine of \$500, or both, was also favorably considered, and Senator Dawes was authorized to report it.

was authorized to report it.

Inspectors of Live Stock, &c. Senator Logan yesterday introduced in the senate, by request, a bill to provide for the appointment by the President of inspectors of live stock, dressed meats, and hog products intended for foreign shipment, such inspectors to be located in customs districts of the United States in which it may be deemed advisable to provide for their tion, and not to exceed six in number for any one district. It provides that it shall be the one district. It provides that it shall be the duty of such inspectors, upon application, to inspect live stock, hog products, or dressed meats submitted for his examination, and upon the payment to him by the person ap-plying for his services of reasonable fees and charges, to furnish a written certificate of such inspection, setting forth the time and place of the examination and the condition and quality of the articles examined.

Patents Issued.

The patent office yesterday issued 381 patents, 131 designs, 17 trademarks, and 25 labels. Nineteen patents were awarded to foreigners. Of the domestic patents issued New York secured 143; Massachusetts, 84; Illinois, 44; New Jersey, 38; Ohio, 32, and Pennsylvania, 31.

A Cheerful View.

New York Journal.

The present political situation has, we are pained to see, thrown a large number of our newspaper neighbors all over the country into the deepest gloom. Hundreds of them profess to fear that unless Mr. Morrison's tariff bill becomes a law the republic will go to destruction. On the other hand, there are thousands of very smiable friends who insist that the Morrison measure is fraught with evil and disaster. Neither side The country is in no danger whatever and will survive, no matter what comes. The winter wheat is growing under the snow and the ice. The orange trees are blooming in Florida and the strawberry plants will soon send us their luscious fruit. In a few weeks we shall have peas from the Carolinas. Mr. Morrison's bill will not have the slightest effect upon the pink and white apple blossoms of the Eastern shore of Maryland of on the Delaware peach crop. We trust our neigh-bors will cheer up. Mr. Morrison, do what he may, cannot cast a single cloud across the sun of

The Millionaire's Arrogance.

Boston Herald. Referring to the report that he had bought the West Shore road, Mr. Vangerbilt said: "I'm not philanthropist, and the sooner it's understood he bister." It is perfectly well understood now. But the time may come when the many million-The senste finance committee yesterday but the time may come when the many million-ordered an adverse report to the senate on sire would give a great deat for a reputation in their this wealth supposed their adventurous relative dead long ago.

CURRENT GOSSIP

THE OPERA. Aurora opes her charming eyes, (That lack in luster), and thinks of last night o'er and o'er, Calls Fred "divine" and Jack a "bore While clocks strike twelve and strength to rise She cannot muster,

She wakes again, and hears the bell, "Jack" sends some flowers;
"Would like to see her, please, at four ?" "Indeed, not be! nor evermore, To him I'm out—remember Deil— By all the powers !"

'Gainst opera glasses,
"Ah, there's poor Jack—he looks quite sore;
Ho's true and faithful to the core, I wonder will he cut me quite? Ab-there-be passes

Aurora opes her orbs at night

"O dear! I believe he is really mad, (The silly fellow!)
And that Belle Browns will be so glad!
I'll write to-night!—He's not a cad— Nor yet a spoon !- and Fred Vallad's So very mellow!

Now BLUSH all the lush crimson roses

-Home Journal.

In every flower-man's shop, As red as political noses You see at reception or hop; And the dude buys several bunches To gladden fair Gwendolen's eye, And then for a fortnight he lunches

In England two weeks ago butterflies were numerous, peas were above ground and fuchsia, and roses were in leaf, some of the former having made vigorous shoots from four to six incher

THE assessed value of the taxable property in Missouri last year was \$606,250,414, an increase of \$6,983,171 over the valuation of 1881, and \$64. 528,000 over that of 1881. The state taxes collected last year amounted to \$3,545,378.

Gov. BATES, of Tonnessee, it is said, will call a special session of the legislature of that state should the supreme court declare the railroad commission act unconstitutional, that a new bill

may be passed free from the objectionable feature. An M street little girl was playing in the ard Surday, when she tore her sack. She showed he rent to her mother, and asked her to mand it. "Not to-day, it is Sunday," explained her mother, "But can't you just do this, and pray God to let you off this once?

HUGH J. JEWETT is a director in twenty railroad companies; Samuel Sloan, in twenty-three; Jay Gould, in twenty-four; George B. Roberts, in twenty-six; Augustus Schell. In twentyeight; Sidney Dillon, in thirty-six, and Frederick L. Ames, in fifty-two.

THE R. R. Lee camp fair to be held in Richmond, Va., to raise a fund for the disabled and indigent ex-confederate soldiers, has been postponed to May 1. The local papers say that the enterprise is assuming such large proportions that it was thought best to wait two months and make it a grand affair. Douations are coming in very fast,

LUMINOUS harness is the latest device used. England to make the dark horse visible at night. A phosphoric paint applied to the blinkers, collar, and other prominent parts of the trap-pings, is used to bring about the result, and the night trotter, thus prepared, is said to resemble chain lightning as he plunges into the darkness of

An indiguant writer in a German paper salls attention to the fact that a town in which 2,000 workmen were employ ed in the manufacture of harmoneous now sees them wholly idle, as the American demand for these instruments having ceased, the factory is closed. The writer assigns as a cause the cessation of the pork trade, the cut-ting off of which has necessitated the closing of the reciprocal branches of the exchange.

THE late Thomas Kinsella, of the Brooklyn Eagle, left an estate worth about \$250,000, including his interest of about \$190,000 in that journal, His will provides for his two widows. To his first His will provides for his two widows. To his first-wife he leaves an annuity of \$1,500, and to his sec-ond wife \$1,500 in annual payments and 'the use during life, or until she marries, of the testator's house at Valley Etream, L. I. The property is given to trustees in trust for his five children.

In the year 1785 the state of North Carolina give to the University of Tennessee at Nash-ville a large portion of what constitutes the sev-enth and eighth wards of the city, with other property now valued at over \$5,000,000. One of the conditions of this grant was that it should be free from taxation for ninety-nine years. As this franchise runs out in November, 1884, the city authorities are making arrangements to value and amess the property, and expect to realize therefrom an income for the corporation of over \$100,000

AUGUSTUS ALEXANDRE DUMONT, now dead at the age of 83, was one of France's most active artists. He molded the fine figure of "Toe Genius of Liberty," which seems to take fight from the top of the column in the Place de la Bastille, and the more famous status of Na. coleon III, placed in 1883 upon the Vendome Column. His father, grandfather, and great-Column. grandfather were distinguished sculptors, and his ily also, but he left no children, and thus is ended a great artistic line.

ONE day as Thackeray was walking along Wych street he passed a group of dirty little street Arabs. One little female tatterdemalion looked up at him as he passed and then called out to her younger brother, "Hi, Archie, do you know who him is? Him's Bocky Sharp." "By Jove," said Thackeray to a friend, "strange as it may seem, that little maiden gave me more pleasure than if I had received a complimentary letter from his grace the Duke of Wellington. When your name gets into the slums, that means fame; you have touched the bottom." A MEMBER of the Cincinnati board of trade

bet a prominent merchant \$100 that he could get 100 strong signatures among the members of the chamber of commerce asking for the immediate execution of the mayor of the city for gross mai-feasance in office. The man who proposed the bet went from one of his business friends to another and s.id: "Here is a little petition I want you to sign. It's all right. Just a needed change in the city government. Hurry up; give me your name. Before the close of the business day he was able to tack that ridiculous petition on the wall with 100 signatures hanging from it.

THE Indians of Newfoundland have disappeared from the surface of the earth as comeletely as have the Tasmanians. According to Harvey and Hatton's History of Newfoundland nothing is left of the tribe of Bethuks except a skull in the museum of St. John's. The last of the tribe seen alive were a woman and her two daughters. This woman was taken prisoner in 1823, and died at St. John's of consumption, after six years' contact with civilization. She is some features and a fine figure, and bland and affectionate in manner. When a pencil and piece of paper were given to her she drew a deer perfectly with a few strokes, commencing at the

A MONTREAL merchant, in a conversation with a New York drummer, said: "There is not a cigar that's made in the states sold in Canada. and whereas you may say that all 10-cent cigars in New York are made in the states, in Montreal all the 10-cent clears are imported. Here the duty on Havanas is \$10 a thousand, or I cent on each cigar. Therefore, an American does well here, though he can only buy one box. If you take the top row off the box you can pass the bor-der with it. We sell boxes on purpose for that trade. We put one row in the customer's pockets and nail up the rest in the box, so that when he gets over the line he can fill up his box. Fitteencent Havanas in New York sell here for \$70 a

SEVENTY years ago a dissolute young poacher left his native village of Kirchsteineck. Prussia, where he was in bad odor and frequent difficulties with the police and gamekeepers, and embarked for Cape Colony, where he became, in course of time, a prosperous lanter and stock raiser, and the owner of one of in life he sold his property for a large sum, and took up his residence in London. Fortunate speculations there increased his wealth still more, and when he died intestate, some years ago, bis property was worth over \$29,000,000. Efforts to discover his heirs proved unavailing until recently, and the estate has ever since been waiting